





**TEACHER** of MUSIC (lady) will give two hours  
LESSONS four mornings per week.

**VISITING TUTOR**, for U. S. Exams., a choice and a variety. Letters to I. B. Trubek, M. A., 24, Hunter-st.

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**Meetings.**

**I**NDUSTRIAL BEIND INSTITUTION.  
Room 10, Westmead.

The Annual Meeting will be held in the new Westmead of the Institution THIS DAY, the 11th inst., at 4 P.M.

The Hon. Mr. ALFRED STEPHENS, B. C. M. G., President of the Institution, will preside, and several gentlemen will address the meeting.

**BENEFITS:**

Adoption of Annual Report and Balance-Sheet.  
Amendment of Rules.  
Election of Committee.

The following Notice of Alterations in the Rules has been given—

1. That the word SOCIETY wherever occurring

[illegible][illegible]

**B**RAD CARTER, City and Suburbs—MEETING.  
Marty's Hotel, KENNEDY-ROCK, THURSDAY, July 10,  
8:00 o'clock.—Doris and I will be there. MEETING  
this Friday, JULY 11, 7:30.

**M**AEONIC LODGE THOMAS MORT, N.E.  
N. W. C., An Emergency Me TING of the Lodge will  
be held at Memorial Hall, 9th and Olive STS.,  
7:40 o'clock. Business; Initiating and passing.

By order of the Wor. Master,  
**H. H. RICHIE.**

**N**O. 66, CROMWELL O. L. U. will hold an A. E.  
Purple Meeting THURSDAY, 1st Prospect Hall, 7:30  
o'clock. Fraternity. Refreshments served. In  
attendance, H. J. Mackenzie, W. M.; James Robinson, Secy.

**I**NDPENDENT ORDER OF COFFMANS—  
The Coffmans Lodge No. 100, will hold a regular  
meeting THURSDAY, 7:30. Business: Initiation of officers, initiation  
of candidates. R. G. Veltrop, master.

**B**EALMAIN TEAM FIGHT COMPANY, Inc.  
The Half-yearly General Me TING of Bealmain Team Fight  
Company will be held at the Casino Room, 210 Col-

[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Annual Meeting of the "Shareholders on the Company was held at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, 20th inst.

**BUSINESS:**

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet for 12 months ending 30th June, 1894.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Edmund Biddell.

3. To elect a Director in the room of John B. Biddell.

4. To elect two Auditors in the room of Messrs George Lambton and Frank Lewis Bellier, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

And to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board,  
THOMAS MAGNET, Secy.

Sydney, 10th July, 1894.

**THE OCEANIC BREWING, MALTING AND WINE AND SPIRIT COMPANY, Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transcripts of the Share of the Company will be closed from 10th to 30th July, 1894, inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
THOMAS MAGNET, Secy.

**TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PORTLAND  
SON STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.**

Gentlemen,—I beg to announce that I am a Candidate for re-election to the vacant seats at your Board occurring this afternoon, the 10th inst., and to solicit your vote and the vote of my friends. I am, very respectfully,  
(Signed) **THEODOR STAVALL**  
Secretary, July 28th, 1884.

**THE COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that **A. C. GARRICK, Esq.**, has given the requisite notice that he is a Candidate for re-election to the Board of the Company.

**J. STUART MARSH, Manager**  
Waltham-building, July 11th, 1884.

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**Books, Publications, &c.**

**STATIONERS' HALL**  
23-27, GEORGE-STREET.

PAPERS AND TYPESETTERS.—I am very glad to see, above, our price, and description that every printer will read.

Yours very truly,  
**W. H. B. B. B.**

[illegible]

Containing—  
Time-tables, Honor Lists,  
Matriculation Papers, &c., &c.

GIBBS, HULLARIS, and CO.,  
Printers for the University,  
10, Pitt-street, Sydney.

**THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL THIS WEEK**

**LEADER.—Mr. Dailey on Federation—Squatters' Improvement  
The General and the Address to the Delegates at the  
Franchise Bill—Sir. Barry's Gleanings**

**THE MURMORS OF THE FLAQUEL.**

**HOME AND FOREIGN.—Michael Farrer interview of Sir John  
Peck talks in the House—Political Meeting in  
Clifford Lloyd—Ministerial Visit on the Lakeside and  
Labourers, &c.**

**MADDOCK'S LIBRARY, 281, George-street, Syd.**  
**TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES** Terms on application.  
**THE POPULAR MUSIC WAREHOUSE,**  
latest music. CHARLES HUNTER'S "Marches of my  
IN-OE and New Arrangements." 12s. 6d.  
Illustration Album, various subjects, 40s. 6d. 10s. 6d.

**S**END 2d stamp to American Novelty Co.,  
their catalogue with instructions how to obtain the same.

**T**HE CHURCH AND LIBERTIES OF ENGLAND  
by LUTHER, C. of E. Book Doct. Pitt-st. Jan

**G**OOD Price given for Books, Oil Paintings, Court  
Furniture, &c. 44, Market-street.

**A**USTRALIAN MELIODIST (Singer Book) No. 8  
Just published; post free. Ed. F. C. Kirby, opp. Wash

**V**ICTORIA MUSIC BOOKS, 32 pages each, No.  
music size, Nov. 1 10 00. Oct. form. 12 00. Kirby, 44, Market

**P**ROGRESSIVE Book Stall, George-street, Great  
every Saturday.—Liberal, Liberators, Freshthought Society











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## Special Advertisements.

Special Advertisements.  
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NOW READY.

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ANALYSIS OF THE "METROPOLITAN"  
BY NEMO.

SEE THIS WEEK'S STONEY MAIL.  
WEEK'S RALLIES  
SEE THIS WEEK'S STONEY MAIL  
THE WYOMING RAILROAD  
BY COUNTRYMAN

SEE THIS WEEK'S STONEY MAIL.  
STUDMASTER  
MR. A. A. DANIEL, STONEMAINE.

SEE THIS WEEK'S STONEY MAIL.  
LATE GENERAL TODD  
SEE THIS WEEK'S STONEY MAIL  
RECORD OF THE "SUNNY GLEN"  
SEE THIS WEEK'S STONEY MAIL  
THE DIGGING  
A WHIP FOR HOISTING.

SEE THIS WEEK'S STONEY MAIL.  
ESTIMATE OF THE "H. CURRIE"  
SEE THIS WEEK'S STONEY MAIL  
THOMAS WEBB AND SONS  
HAVE JUST OPENED  
a choice selection of  
PORCELAIN "FLOWERS."  
They are well worth  
inspection.

Address,  
SEN. GEORGE STREET,  
next door to Mercantile Bank.

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF TOBACCO, CHAMBERLAIN  
and Guarantee should send for the Catalogue, Tolson Co., Chicago.  
WOLFF'S SCHNAPPS—ACQUITT NOST LIT  
the original, since imitations are injurious.

FRAMPTON AND BRUCE, PIANO, ORGANS,  
and Music Warehouse, 1st. Pr. at West.  
O P H O T O G R A P H E R S  
First-class ROOMS to LET, near Post Office. 1497  
LOLOTT, N. C. Cathedral Street.

O. COFFEE PALACE, OPPOSITE HOTEL  
Alterations have been made. New Billiard Room.  
NEW CAFÉ at partial prices, on the ground-  
floor. Under the new Billiard Room. Reading and listening  
enriched. Rooms upstairs as usual.  
The establishment is at home from 7 a.m. till 12 p.m.  
The management is conducted by FRANK BRUCE &  
COFFEE PALACE. Opposite the Hotel Hotel.

STEWARDS AND COOKS' UNION OF

The Deputation of Officers who waited upon the A. S. N. Com-  
pany, wish to inform the members of the Union that the IN-  
CREASE of WAGES will take effect on all vessels in that  
company, in the various classes, from the 1st day August, 1884.  
The members of the Union who refused to sign to R. S. N.

strains, on account of Captain employing a lamp trimmer in position of a Steward, will receive the remuneration according law 20.

P. J. BRENNAN,  
Secretary.

**R. KNAGGS (late of Newcastle) HAS SUCCEEDED**  
Dr. SCHUETTE in the practice of his prof. 16, Colman-st.

**PODDLET AND SMITH, PLATE GLASS, LIN-  
 BARK, and Galvanised Iron Merchants, 408, George-street.**  
**MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., LD.,**  
 Fire and Guarantee. 131, Pitt-street. *Keiso King, sec.*  
**BRITISH PLATE and SHEET GLASS WARE-  
 HOUSE. James Sandy and Co., 271, George-street.**  
**FRAY BROS., 402 AND 404, GEORGE-STREET.**

OPENED THIS WEEK.  
 New Dinner Services, Fancy Jugs, Teapots, Plaques,  
 &c. &c. &c.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Advertisements .. ..	2	Lost and Found .. ..	11
Board, .. ..	and	Machinery .. ..	12
.. ..	10	Meetings .. ..	2

tion sales ... ..	11	Medical, Chemicals, & ...	9
he, Marriages, Deaths ...	1	Military Notices ... ..	1
es, Publications & ... ..	2	Miscellaneous ... ..	13
ding Materials ... ..	3	Musical Instruments ...	1
ress Announcements ...	10	Personal ... ..	11
ress Cards ... ..	2	Produce and Provisions ...	4
resses for Sale ... ..	9	Professions, Trades, & ...	1
pery, Haberdashery, &c. ...	0	Wanted ... ..	11
	0	Public Notices ... ..	1

... ..	2	Public Notices .. ..	1
... ..	12	Public Companies .. ..	1
... ..	3	Religious Announcements .. ..	2
... ..	10	Servants Wanted .. ..	11
... ..	2	Shipping Announcements .. ..	1
... ..	10, 11	Situations Wanted .. ..	11
... ..	9	Stock, Shares, and Money .. ..	10
... ..	10	Tenders .. ..	10
... ..	9	To Let, Houses, &c. .. ..	11
... ..	9		

**The Sydney Morning Herald.**  
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

in the Legislative Council yesterday, Mr. THORNTON, acting chairman of the Printing Committee, brought up two reports of the committee, moved that they be printed. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WHEAT presented a petition from the Bishop of Exeter, as president of the Church of England Temperance Society, in favour of the Barmalee Employment Restriction Bill.

The President reported the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly agreeing to the Legislative Council's amendments in the District Courts Amendment Bill.

Mr. FIDDLINGTON moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing—1. The total expenditure for city and suburban tramways, including charge for interest at 4 per cent. per annum upon sums expended on construction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1888. 2. The net earnings, if any, or actual loss, on each tramway line, after charging

3. The rate or amount, if any, of depreciation on actual wear and tear, estimated as chargeable against each tramway line for the year 1883."

Mr ALFRED STEPHEN moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the sale of certain land devised by Joseph Napoleon Dillon, and to provide for the interest and payment of the proceeds.

Mr. WEBB moved the second reading of the Bureau of Employment Restriction Bill.

The motion was strongly opposed by Mr. DALRYMPLE, after a somewhat lengthened debate, during which an amendment was moved that the bill be referred to a select committee, which was negatived, the original motion was negatived by 12 votes to 11.

Mr. TERRY moved that the Cootamundry Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill be read the second time.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed through committee without amendment.

Mr. TERRY moved that the Boorowa Roman Catholic

reh Land Sale Bill be read the second time.  
The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed  
through committee without amendment.  
Mr. WARD, in the absence of Mr. Sutor, moved that  
debate on the second reading of the Matrimonial  
Act Amendment Bill be postponed until the

Mr. PIDDINGTON opposed the postponement, and  
 thought the mere absence of Mr. Sutter need not  
 prevent the debate being proceeded with.  
 The question that the debate be postponed was put,  
 and the House divided with the following result:—

the President said that there were only 14 members present, and these not forming a quorum, the House adjourned.

The House adjourned at 22 minutes to 9 o'clock and 14 o'clock on Wednesday.

at the Legislative Assembly yesterday, in the con-  
ed absence of Mr. Speaker Barton, Mr. CANTON  
the chair, and Mr. HENDON acted as Chairman of  
mittees.  
Several questions were asked, and answered by  
isters.

Mr. TRICKETT laid on the table Amended By-laws of the University of Sydney.

the minimum rent fixed in certain cases, was put  
amendment of a verbal nature having been agreed

T. FARRALL, MOUNTAIN VIEW, ARIZONA

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the clause apply to occupation licenses, as well as to the clause applying to the clause altogether, as it would give the local boards power to override an Act of Parliament. This proposal would render nugatory all that had been done in the bill, and the power sought for was too great to place in the hands of any Minister.

Mr. BARNES suggested that the clause should be withdrawn, as it would afford facilities for Crown lands to be obtained at absurdly low rentals.

Mr. BARNES thought they had been wasting their time in giving a minimum in a previous clause if they were now to give power to the local land boards to lower that minimum.

Mr. FARRER explained that the clause was intended to meet special cases. There were some lands that were not worth the minimum, and would never be taken up at that price. This clause would meet such cases, and would enable lands of that character to be sold, and Mr. FARRER opposed the clause, and would do everything in his power to prevent it from becoming law.

Mr. LESTER suggested that the clause should be withdrawn.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FARRER moved the omission of the words "having the right of appeal to one-fourth of the land owned in the land."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FARRER moved the omission of the proviso relating with cancellation, which was agreed to.

Mr. BARNES thought the policy of the country should be to keep up the minimum. If they gave power to the local boards they would be giving up the opportunity of getting a fair return from the land. He moved the committee would throw out this clause.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON would have been in favour of fixing over a lower minimum, but after the Parliament had fixed the minimum, no lower should be fixed. He moved the committee delegating their power to any local board to fix a lower rate than the Parliament had fixed.

Let the Minister make a reduction if he thought fit, but he would not consent to entrust this power to any local board.

Mr. MACLEOD thought the clause should be omitted.

Mr. BARNES wanted to know, in the event of the rent being fixed too low, whether there was any power to increase it.

Mr. BARNES said if there was no power to lower the minimum, hundreds and thousands of acres of land would remain uncultivated.

Mr. BARNES said there were portions of this country that could not be cultivated at any price as low as 10s. per acre as it was uncultivated with water. He should support the clause.

Mr. O'NEILL pointed out that to pass this clause would be practically to undo the 62nd clause, and to nullify them.

The clause was agreed to on a division of 25 to 20.

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this is not the case. The Government, in fact, proposed some recognition of tenant-right, being anxious to take the opinion of the House on the matter, and finding that opinion to be dead against its proposal, withdrew it. Nor can it be said that the unpopularity of the scheme was simply due to the fact that large squatters alone were to benefit by it, and that it would have been a concession only to capitalists, and a landed aristocracy. There were other difficulties in the way which made it impossible to press the proposal; and perhaps the greatest of all was that no one was prepared to say what the practical result would be. The Premier argued indeed that the principle of tenant-right was abstractedly just; but neither he nor the Minister for Lands was prepared to say what would be the bill which the tenants would present on the expiration of their leases. The proposal was taken a leap in the dark, and a tremendous leap too. One hon. member, basing his calculations on an official statement of improvement effected on thirty-five specified farms, estimated that at the same rate the bill presented by the tenants would amount to £150,000,000. It would be ruinous to repay that to tenants who had only been paying a rental of three-quarters of a million a year. Another member, who took a moderate view, estimated the amount at £80,000,000, another at half that amount, and another at less still. It is not necessary to criticise any of these estimates. The mere fact that they differ so enormously is proof enough that the data on which they are based must be uncertain in the extreme, and no Parliament would be justified in committing the country to an undefined liability of an enormous amount. It was argued, indeed, that the country need not pay these improvements, but might pass them on to one occupier after another. But, in the first place, it is exceedingly uncertain whether subsequent tenants would be found willing to take over such liabilities; and, in the second place, it is probable that, at the expiration of 21 or 25 years, all the great runs would be subdivided, and then extensive and expensive reservoirs, suitable enough for working a large station, would be of proportion to a small holding. For the country, therefore, to commit itself to pay for improvements which might cease to have a similar value, and the cost of which might never be recovered, would be hazardous in the extreme.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON very naturally suggested his policy of improvement purchases as the true solution of the difficulty; and it is not to be denied that there is a great deal of force in the argument as he put it. He virtually said: "Do not pay the tenants for their improvements, but give them leave to buy at not less than a pound an acre the land on which the improvements are. In this way you will get the value for your land, your tenants will be encouraged to improve, and you will not have to borrow to pay them off." Twenty years ago this policy was adopted without any demerit; it seemed a simple, cheap, and reasonable way of getting over the difficulty, and it has been in force ever since. There is now a reaction against it, and in conformity with public opinion the present Minister has refused to recognise any of these improvement purchases, and the Assembly has incorporated that refusal as one of the fundamental principles of the new law. Why is this? It is because experience has shown that to allow improvement purchases is to damage the value of the public estate. Lessees have peacocked their runs by spotting all the commanding positions, and so securing for themselves a practical monopoly. This is against the interest of a future subdivision of the land, and of the settlement of a larger population on it. Popular opinion having decided against granting to lessees the permission to purchase the land on which their improvements rest, the question was naturally put: "If you will not allow them to buy the land, will you allow them to sell the improvements? Will you buy them yourself as landlord, or will you see that the incoming tenant buys them?" The Assembly has refused either alternative, and has taken the ground that the best kind of compensation is to grant a long lease and charge a moderate rent; and it is thought that these terms are fairly realised by twenty-one years' term at a minimum rental of a penny or three halfpence an acre, according as the land is in the Western or Central district.

Of course this method of dealing with the matter is open to the objection that the pastoral tenants will not make any more improvements than they can get back as principal and interest during the currency of the lease. But the answer is, that nothing more than this is wanted. Fencing, woolsheds, tanks, and dams are the principal improvements wanted for grazing purposes. Sometimes there will be some scrub-clearing, and occasionally a little patch of irrigation. All these have been made on the present tenure, which is a five years' lease, renewable subject to appraisement, but liable to intrusion any week by free selection. It is proposed now to give what is thought to be a much better tenure—namely, a certain lease for not less than twenty-one years, at a rent now to be determined, and free from intrusion. It is fairly argued that, if improvements have been freely made on the present tenure, there will be quite as freely made on the proposed tenure, and that lessees will recover all their outlay in the shape of profit before the lease comes to an end.

It is worthy of notice that the same general question has lately been raised in all these colonies, and that everywhere the answer has been the same. The principle of pastoral leasehold has been under review in every colony of the group, and everywhere the Legislature as State landlord has decided that at the end of the lease all improvements should lapse to the landlord.

In the Annual Report of the Department of Mines, 63 pages are occupied by a report with diagrams and appendices prepared under Mr. W. B. HENDERSON, Superintendent of Drills. The importance of this branch of the Department is very great, and work already done can hardly be over-estimated. A glance at the numerous and admirably prepared exhibits of the several bores might lead one to suppose that the mineral discoveries made are more important than the water resources which have been tapped. Whichever may be the more valuable of the two, it is clear that the bores being put down will disclose an amount of underground wealth much larger than has hitherto been imagined save by a very few persons. The report now submitted is the first of its kind from this

branch of the Department, and Mr. HENDERSON has certainly succeeded, to use his own words, in supplying information in the fullest and clearest manner, so that comparison may readily be made between work done here and similar work done in other countries. It will be seen on making these comparisons that results obtained here may well make us grateful and confident.

The first appendix shows the number of drills employed, where, for what purpose, and to what depths they reached, during 1883. The total number of feet bored during the year was 6044, and the deepest bore, that on the Holt-Sutherland Estate, is 1008 feet deep. Borings through coal measures gave an average of 84.35 per cent. of coal obtained, as against 80.5 per cent. obtained in borings through coal measures at Northampton, in England. But the percentage of coal obtained from 18 principal coal seams in New South Wales is 78.71, as against 79.1 in England. It is only fair to add that in the latter case the seams lay at a much greater depth, and were not so thick as ours. Whilst this is named as slightly discounting the superiority of our borings results, it is so much the more to our advantage from a commercial standpoint. The cost of these borings, including wages, diamonds, material, wear and tear, carriage, and other field expenses, is set down at 10s. 3d. per foot. Other expenditure not connected with any particular drill raises the cost to 12s. 10d. per foot, or a total of £4284. The amount contributed by those who have employed the drills is £4283.

The most important discoveries of coal were those made near Lake Macquarie, Gosford, and Coal Cliff. The last two show that payable seams exist nearer to Sydney than has usually been supposed. But the dip of these seams is so severe as to place them at a depth of at least 2500 feet under Sydney, and here it may be noted that Mr. HENDERSON has invented an "indicator" by which it is possible to tell at any stage of the boring the direction of the "dip" of the strata. For every purpose in connection with boring this simple little instrument is of great service, but especially so when the search is for water; and for the present search for water is paramount. There is a great and comparatively arid country out westward. Does it contain water that may be made available for irrigation? Some have presumed that since the rainfall of the territory in question is so small, the storage of water underground is proportionately small. This report is intended to show that in the judgment of Mr. HENDERSON such opinions on this subject are erroneous. He alleges that water "exists underground in the interior, in immense quantities, and over large areas." These vast stores do not depend, so it is thought, upon the rainfall of the places referred to, but upon supplies sent down from the large mountain water-sheds, many miles away. Mr. HENDERSON's belief is that, besides the water stored in gravel beds, much more will be found in the primitive rocks on the tops of which the alluvial formations now lie. This opinion is said to be the result of tests applied to water issuing from rivulets and mine ditches on some of the highest portions of this continent. The supply was such as could not be accounted for by local rainfall; and, further, in many instances the water issuing at different points was not the same in quality or trend. Should the results obtained by the Royal Commission now sitting agree with the statements made in this report, every hope will be cherished that the great interior, now comparatively like a desert, may be made to resemble the pasture lands of the eastern and middle divisions of the country.

A very tough practical difficulty has to be overcome in the supply and working of drills. Diamonds are scarce and dear, and Brazilian bores hardly obtainable. Hopes are cherished that colonial diamonds may soon be used for drilling purposes. But for water boring in the western interior diamond drills are found to be not the most suitable. For rock formations it is said to be the result of tests applied to water issuing from rivulets and mine ditches on some of the highest portions of this continent. The supply was such as could not be accounted for by local rainfall; and, further, in many instances the water issuing at different points was not the same in quality or trend. Should the results obtained by the Royal Commission now sitting agree with the statements made in this report, every hope will be cherished that the great interior, now comparatively like a desert, may be made to resemble the pasture lands of the eastern and middle divisions of the country.

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branch of the Department, and Mr. HENDERSON has certainly succeeded, to use his own words, in supplying information in the fullest and clearest manner, so that comparison may readily be made between work done here and similar work done in other countries. It will be seen on making these comparisons that results obtained here may well make us grateful and confident.

The first appendix shows the number of drills employed, where, for what purpose, and to what depths they reached, during 1883. The total number of feet bored during the year was 6044, and the deepest bore, that on the Holt-Sutherland Estate, is 1008 feet deep. Borings through coal measures gave an average of 84.35 per cent. of coal obtained, as against 80.5 per cent. obtained in borings through coal measures at Northampton, in England. But the percentage of coal obtained from 18 principal coal seams in New South Wales is 78.71, as against 79.1 in England. It is only fair to add that in the latter case the seams lay at a much greater depth, and were not so thick as ours. Whilst this is named as slightly discounting the superiority of our borings results, it is so much the more to our advantage from a commercial standpoint. The cost of these borings, including wages, diamonds, material, wear and tear, carriage, and other field expenses, is set down at 10s. 3d. per foot. Other expenditure not connected with any particular drill raises the cost to 12s. 10d. per foot, or a total of £4284. The amount contributed by those who have employed the drills is £4283.

The most important discoveries of coal were those made near Lake Macquarie, Gosford, and Coal Cliff. The last two show that payable seams exist nearer to Sydney than has usually been supposed. But the dip of these seams is so severe as to place them at a depth of at least 2500 feet under Sydney, and here it may be noted that Mr. HENDERSON has invented an "indicator" by which it is possible to tell at any stage of the boring the direction of the "dip" of the strata. For every purpose in connection with boring this simple little instrument is of great service, but especially so when the search is for water; and for the present search for water is paramount. There is a great and comparatively arid country out westward. Does it contain water that may be made available for irrigation? Some have presumed that since the rainfall of the territory in question is so small, the storage of water underground is proportionately small. This report is intended to show that in the judgment of Mr. HENDERSON such opinions on this subject are erroneous. He alleges that water "exists underground in the interior, in immense quantities, and over large areas." These vast stores do not depend, so it is thought, upon the rainfall of the places referred to, but upon supplies sent down from the large mountain water-sheds, many miles away. Mr. HENDERSON's belief is that, besides the water stored in gravel beds, much more will be found in the primitive rocks on the tops of which the alluvial formations now lie. This opinion is said to be the result of tests applied to water issuing from rivulets and mine ditches on some of the highest portions of this continent. The supply was such as could not be accounted for by local rainfall; and, further, in many instances the water issuing at different points was not the same in quality or trend. Should the results obtained by the Royal Commission now sitting agree with the statements made in this report, every hope will be cherished that the great interior, now comparatively like a desert, may be made to resemble the pasture lands of the eastern and middle divisions of the country.

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